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SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,
CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND RAJPUTANA,
Received up to 31st August 1892.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	Urdu.			1892.	1892.	
	Monthly.					
1	Ittihád	Lucknow ...	Hasan Sháh ...	For ... Aug. ...	26th ... Aug. ...	...
2	Káyasth Pattriká ...	„ ...	Devi Prasád ...	„ ... „ ...	31st „ ...	217 copies.
3	Káyasth Samáchár ...	Allahabad ...	Oudh Bihári Lál ...	For July & Aug. ...	28th „ ...	267 „
4	Safír-i-Kashmir ...	Moradabad ...	Avatár Krishn ...	„ May & June ...	„ „ ...	500 „
	Tri-monthly.					
5	Dabir-i-Hind	Agra ...	Amín-ul-dín ...	26th Aug. ...	25th „ ...	45 copies.
6	Hámid-ul-Akhbár ...	Moradabad ...	Iláhi Bakhsh ...	25th „ ...	28th „ ...	200 „
7	Indian Graphic	Lucknow ...	Mahárájj Krishn ...	20th „ ...	26th „ ...	180 „
8	Latif-ul-Akhbár... ...	Gorakhpur ...	Muhammad Latif ...	19th ... „ ...	25th ... „ ...	...
	Weekly.					
9	Agra Akhbár	Agra ...	Tajammul Husain ...	21st „ ...	30th „ ...	265 copies.
10	Agra Punch	„ ...	Ahíd-ul-din ...	24th „ ...	25th „ ...	...
11	Akhbár-i-Álam	Meerut ...	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	23rd „ ...	26th „ ...	65 copies.
12	Alam-i-Taswír	Cawnpore ...	Rahmat-ul-lah ...	16th „ ...	31st „ ...	275 „
13	Alwaqt	Gorakhpur ...	Muhammad Sa'id ...	24th „ ...	27th „ ...	625 „
14	Anjuman-i-Hind ...	Lucknow ...	Kishun Lál ...	27th „ ...	31st „ ...	150 „
15	Azád	„ ...	Ashraf Ali ...	28th ... „ ...	28th „ ...	250 „

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	URDU—(concluded).			1892.	1892.	
	Weekly.					
16	Budaun Gazette ...	Budaun ...	Afzal Ali ...	21st & 28th July & 4th & 11th Aug.	28th Aug. ...	...
17	Cawnpore Gazette ...	Cawnpore ...	Harnám Singh ...	23rd Aug. ...	27th „ ...	450 copies.
18	Colonel	Moradabad ...	Banwári Lál ...	24th „ ...	28th „ ...	250 „
19	Dabdaba-i-Qaisari ...	Bareilly ...	Thákur Prásad ...	20th „ ...	26th „ ...	250 „
20	Dabdaba-i-Sikandari ...	Rámpur ...	Muhammad Husain,	29th „ ...	31st „ ...	446 „
21	Fitnah	Gorakhpur ...	Nizám Ahmad ...	24th „ ...	27th „ ...	500 „
22	Hindustání	Lucknow ...	Gangá Prasád Varmá,	„ „ ...	26th „ ...	300 „
23	Jám-i-Jamshed	Moradabad ...	Jamshed Ali ...	14th „ ...	25th „ ...	150 „
24	Kárnámah	Lucknow ...	Muhammad Yáqúb...	25th „ ...	28th „ ...	275 „
25	Káyasth Akhbár... ...	„ ...	Ganga Bakhsh Singh,	24th „ ...	30th „ ...	735 „
26	Káyasth Reformer ...	Bareilly ...	Thákur Prasád ...	20th „ ...	26th „ ...	300 „
27	Matla-i-Núr	Cawnpore ...	Gauri Shankar ...	27th „ ...	30th „ ...	44 „
28	Mihr-i-Nimroz	Bijnor ...	Karím-ullah ...	21st „ ...	25th „ ...	400 „
29	Naiyar-i-Ázam	Moradabad ...	Amjad Ali ...	22nd „ ...	„ „ ...	250 „
30	Najm-ul-Akhbár ...	Etáwah ...	Rúh-ullah Khán ...	26th „ ...	30th „ ...	223 „
31	Najm-ul-Hind	Jaunpur ...	Muhammad Muhsin,	8th & 15th „ ...	26th „ ...	60 „
32	Nasím-i-Agra	Agra ...	Jamna Dás Biswas...	23rd „ ...	25th „ ...	450 „
33	Nasim-i-Hind	Fatehpur ...	Muhammad Nawáz Khán.	„ „ ...	28th „ ...	70 „
34	Násir-i-Hind	Agra ...	Muhammad Alí ...	24th „ ...	26th „ ...	40 „
35	Nizám-ul-Mulk	Moradabad ...	Fahim-ul-din ...	26th „ ...	28th „ ...	250 „
36	Núr-ul-Anwár	Cawnpore ...	Abdul Hamíd ...	30th July ...	30th „ ...	196 „
37	Oudh Punch	Lucknow ...	Sajjád Husain ...	25th Aug. ...	28th „ ...	450 „
38	Rafi-ul-Akhbár	Benares ...	Ghulám Husain ...	22nd „ ...	25th „ ...	360 „
39	Rahbar	Moradabad ...	Partáp Krishn ...	24th „ ...	28th „ ...	220 „
40	Riáz-ul-Akhbár	Gorakhpur ...	Nizám Ahmad ...	„ „ ...	27th „ ...	350 „
41	Rohilkhand Punch ...	Moradabad ...	Jamshed Ali ...	14th „ ...	25th „ ...	150 „
42	Sarkhail Punch	Ballia ...	Aghá Hasan ...	23rd „ ...	27th „ ...	...
43	Tamannái	Lucknow ...	Puran Chand ...	24th „ ...	28th „ ...	125 copies.
44	Tohfa-i-Hind	Bijnor ...	Jairáj Singh ...	20th „ ...	25th „ ...	304 „
45	Túti-i-Hind	Meerut ...	Sajjád Husain ...	24th „ ...	„ „ ...	150 „
46	Urdu Akhbár	Moradabad ...	Abdul Aziz ...	„ „ ...	28th „ ...	125 „
	Daily.					
47	Oudh Akhbár	Lucknow ...	Sheo Prasád ...	25th to 31st „ ...	25th to 31st „ ...	521 copies (including 87 copies taken by Govt.)
	URDU-ENGLISH.					
	Bi-weekly.					
48	Aligarh Institute Gazette ...	Aligarh ...	Alím-ul-lah ...	23rd to 27th „ ...	26th to 29th „ ...	464 copies (including 282 copies taken by Govt.)
	HINDI.					
	Weekly.					
49	Almora Akhbár	Almora ...	Sadá Nand ...	22nd „ ...	26th „ ...	116 copies.
50	Bhárat Jiwan	Benares ...	Rámi Krishn, Varmá,	22nd & 29th „ ...	25th & 31st „ ...	1,500 „
51	Prayág Samáchár ...	Allahabad ...	Jagan Náth ...	25th „ ...	27th „ ...	500 „
52	Sajjan Kírti Sudhákar ...	Udaipur ...	Ashyá Chálak Dán...	22nd „ ...	26th „ ...	100 „
53	Vyápár Hitaishi ...	Benares ...	Hanumán Prasád ...	26th „ ...	28th „ ...	...
	Daily.					
54	Hindustán	Kalakankar ...	Deva Charan ...	24th to 30th „ ...	25th to 31st „ ...	470 copies.
	HINDI-URDU.					
	Monthly.					
55	Mazhar-ul-Zirfat ...	Meerut ...	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	For Aug. ...	28th „ ...	80 „
	Weekly.					
56	Káshi Pattriká	Benares ...	Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	26th „ ...	29th „ ...	451 copies (including 345 copies taken by Govt.)
	Bi-weekly.					
57	Jaipur Gazette	Jaipur ...	Mahávír Prasád ...	20th „ ...	25th „ ...	100 copies.
	MARATHI.					
	Weekly.					
58	Subodh Sindhu	Khandwa ...	Lakshman Anant Prayági.	24th „ ...	26th „ ...	320 „
	MARATHI-ENGLISH.					
	Weekly.					
59	Nyáya Sudhá	Nagpur ...	Sadá Shiva Ramchandra Patwardhan.	„ „ ...	27th „ ...	450 „
	GORKHA.					
	Weekly.					
60	Bhárat Jíwan	Benares ...	Rám Krishn, Varmá,	26th „ ...	28th „ ...	[illegible] „

I.—Political and Foreign.

1. The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 31st August, referring to the approach of Russians to the Pamirs on the boundary of Afghanistan and to the collision between them and Afghans at Somatash, observes that the Afghans are not able to hold their own against their more powerful and shrewd neighbours. The Amir should arrange to meet Lord Roberts as soon as possible and concert measures with His Excellency for the protection of his kingdom from Russian aggression. Above all it is necessary that the services of some able British officers should be lent to him with a view to improving the efficiency of his army and advising him in all important matters. Russia has greatly increased her influence in Persia. Many Russian officers are employed in the Persian army, and the management of railways in that country is also in the hands of Russians.

Occupation of the Pamirs by Russia.

Oudh Akhbár. August 31st, 1892.

2. The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 26th August, says that the *Civil and Military Gazette* of the 30th July, represents the Amir as a tyrannical and cruel prince and advises the Government of India to interfere on behalf of the rebellious Hazaras. But the charges of tyranny and oppression brought against the Amir appear to be exaggerated and false. The Hazaras being a savage and barbarous people, he is obliged to deal severely with them in order to suppress the revolt. Any interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan would be a most ill-advised measure. The *Azád* recommended the despatch of a Mission some time ago for the purpose of settling all differences of opinion with the Amir, and it is glad to see that the proposal has found favour with the Government of India.

Kabul affairs.

Azíd. July 26th, 1892.

3. The *Akhbár-i-Álam* (Meerut), of the 23rd August, adverting to the Amir's reply to the letter of the Government of India regarding the despatch of a Mission, urges that, as the Amir is not yet ready to receive a Mission, efforts should be made to settle all disputes by correspondence. It would be unwise to declare war in a hurry.

The same.

Akhbár-i-Álam. August 23rd, 1892.

4. The *Bhárat Jiwan* (Benares), of the 22nd and 29th August, adverting to the occupation of the Pamirs by Russia, gives a brief history of the relations between the Government of India and the different rulers of Kabul, and argues that the Afghans, being a lawless and unruly people, are not entirely under the control of the Amir. The *Bhárat Jiwan* highly approves of the proposal regarding the despatch of Lord Roberts to Afghanistan, but regrets that Abdul Rahman Khán has objected to receive the Mission at present. The necessity for the despatch of the Mission should again be clearly pointed out to him with a view to place frontier affairs on a satisfactory footing.

The same.

Bhárat Jiwan. August 22nd and 29th, 1892.

5. A correspondent of the *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 26th August, in continuation of his previous article regarding the Public Works Department in Rámpur, observes that two lakhs of rupees have been spent on the murder case, but that still the last of the case has not yet been heard. A large number of horses and elephants has been unnecessarily purchased at a heavy cost, and a great deal of money is spent every month in feeding them. They are used by the State officers, who receive large salaries and should keep their own horses. All unnecessary horses and elephants had better be sold. It is to be regretted that Government, which so jealously guards its own treasury and does not allow a farthing to be uselessly spent, should tolerate extravagance in Native States during the minority of the Chiefs. On the one hand, Government considers the establishment in Rámpur unduly large; while on the other, it encourages the employment of European Officers on increased salaries. The police force has been placed under a European, who will undoubtedly receive higher pay than his native predecessors. The Bengali Assistant Surgeon, whose pay is Rs. 200, is about to be replaced by a European Medical Officer, whose emoluments must be considerably higher. Although Major Vincent is himself a Military Officer and Hamid-ul-Zafar Khán has been made a Major, the services of a European Military Officer have been

Rámpur affairs.

Azíd. August 26th, 1892.

secured to command the State Army. The State treasury has been burdened with the salaries of a large number of European and native officials; but formerly the late Nawáb Kalb Ali Khán far more satisfactorily managed the affairs of the State without the help of any such highly paid officials. It would be well if Government could see its way to instal the young chief who is about to complete his eighteenth year, and who is reported to be a very promising prince. His installation would lead to the removal of all unnecessary burdens from the treasury and make all classes of people happy and contented.

NÁSIR-I-HIND. August 24th, 1892.

Bhopal.

6. The *Násir-i-Hind* (Agra), of the 24th August, on the authority of a Bhopal correspondent, refers to the disbandment of four regiments of cavalry, and complains that the Vazír has been dismissing the Bhopalis from the State service and creating new departments with a view to provide employment for the inhabitants of his own town and Oudh. Revenues are raised by fleecing the people. The Begam continues to be as extravagant as ever. It is believed that 30 lakhs of rupees have been sanctioned for completing the walls round Sháhjahánabad, and new palaces are to be built outside that city on a hill.

II.—ADMINISTRATION.

HINDUSTÁNI. August 24th, 1892.

Fall in exchange.

7. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 24th August, says that the Anglo-Indian officials are now accusing Government of deceit, breach of promise, and what not, owing to the loss which they have to suffer from the fall in exchange. The depreciation of the rupee is really a Divine scourge on them for their indifference to the miseries of the native population. Wheat formerly sold at 24 or 25 seers the rupee, but now the rate is 12 seers. The rise in the prices of food-grains has produced distress among the poorer and the middle classes, but the Anglo-Indians could not believe in the existence of any distress. However, the same Anglo-Indians, who have been deprived of a portion of their luxuries by the fall of exchange, are now filling the air with their piteous cries and moving Heaven and Hell for the redress of their grievance. The fall in exchange is not an unmixed evil. It tends to check the import of European goods and weakens the desire of hungry Europeans for service in this country. Only a year ago no one could conceive that the *Standard*, which has no sympathy with the aims and aspirations of natives, would adopt the views of the National Congress in the matter of reduction of the home charges. At the last Congress meeting Mr. Wacha moved a resolution regarding the curtailment of the military expenditure and referred to the extravagance practised in England in connection with Indian military expenses; but the *Standard* laughed him to scorn. Now after only eight months the *Standard* recommends a reduction in the home charges, disapproving of the introduction of a gold standard or the stoppage of free coinage of silver in this country. The *Pioneer* says that the reduction of the home charges would give relief to the Indian treasury, but would not improve the position of Civilians. Quite so. In order to escape the loss by exchange the Civilians should make India their permanent home. Another remedy for the evil is that the Government of India should reduce the number of Civilians, availing itself more largely of the services of natives and increasing the allowances of the Civilians who might be retained. The natives should not allow themselves to be flurried by the depreciation of silver. There is reason to think that the evil will eventually mitigate several other evils. It will lead to the diminution of the home charges and the reduction of European Officers and induce many Anglo-Indians to take up their permanent abode in this country and to interest themselves in Indian affairs.

RAHBAR. August 24th, 1892.

Religious fairs and Government.

8. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 24th August, in an article headed "Religion in danger," refers to the memorials submitted by the Dharm Sabha of Lahore and the British Indian Association of Calcutta to the Government of India complaining of the forcible dispersion of the Hardwár fair and of the alleged ill-treatment of the pilgrims by the police, and thanks Sir Auckland Colvin for appointing a Commission of inquiry. The *Rahbar* observes that the object of all the agitation made in connection with the breaking up of the Hardwár fair was simply to induce Government to declare that it had no intention

to interfere with religious gatherings and to prevent the exercise of any tyranny and oppression by the police on such occasions. But Government has made no declaration with a view to reassuring the public mind. On the other hand, several other religious fairs have been stopped in the Panjáb and Bengal since then. As regards the Hardwár Commission, it is simply impossible that the Local Government will acknowledge its mistake regarding the compulsory dispersion of the fair. Again, even if the pilgrims were found on inquiry to have been ill-treated, it is not to be expected that the Magistrate will be censured. There are several recent instances in which officers who were guilty of irregular proceedings have received promotion. The Magistrate who is responsible for the ill-treatment of the Hardwár pilgrims is sure to be similarly dealt with. The fact is that the rulers being aliens have little sympathy with the thoughts and feelings of the people and readily interfere with their religious gatherings on imaginary sanitary grounds. It would seem that Sir Charles Elliott has asked Mahámahopádhyaya Mahesh Chandra Nyáya-ratna of the Sanskrit College at Calcutta whether the Hindu religion recognises the Ardhodaya-yog and whether the Hindus are guilty of a sin if they are not allowed to bathe in the Ganges at such a juncture. The Hindus cannot view such a reference with equanimity, and are afraid that Government is bent on religious interference. They have no confidence in their co-religionists who are in Government service or have received titles from Government, inasmuch as they found the conduct of the latter in connection with the Age of Consent Bill controversy very unsatisfactory. The Hindus value religion above every other thing in the world, and therefore Government should make a point of refraining from hurting their religious feelings.

Grant of rewards to the police employed at the Hardwár fair.

9. The *Bhárat Jiwan* (Benares), of the 29th August, says that the ways of the officers in this country are mysterious. On the one hand, a Commission has been appointed to inquire into the alleged high-handedness exercised by the police in dispersing the Hardwár fair, while, on the other, rewards appear to have been granted to the police who so dispersed the fair.

BHÁRAT JIWAN. August 29th, 1892.

Sir Auckland Colvin's administration.

10. A correspondent of the *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 30th August, praises Sir Auckland Colvin for the reform of the police and the proposed establishment of village courts, and observes that it would be well if His Honor's term of office were extended in order that His Honor might himself be able to give effect to those useful measures.

OUDH AKHBÁR. August 30th, 1892.

Promotion given to Mr. Nicholls, Sessions Judge.

11. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 24th August, says that Mr. Nicholls, Sessions Judge, who inflicted most severe punishments on respectable bankers of Benares in connection with the temple case, who was censured by the High Court for his irregularities in the trial of a murder case at Benares, and who was again guilty of similar proceedings at Agra, has received promotion from Sir Auckland Colvin's Government in recognition of such meritorious services. His Honor will always be remembered by the inhabitants of these provinces for his granting promotion to those officers who misbehaved themselves. His Honor stands in no need for another memorial.

RAHBAR. August 24th, 1892.

Muharram holidays in the Allahabad High Court.

12. The *Latif-ul-Akhbár* (Gorakhpur), of the 19th August, expresses surprise that the Chief Justice reduced the Muharram holidays on the ground of press of work, but left the long vacation intact. The Chief Justice will find it difficult to answer Mr. Justice Mahmood's objections.

LATIF-UL-AKHBÁR. August 19th, 1892.

Water-supply schemes.

13. The *Colonel* (Moradabad), of the 24th August, states that Sir Auckland Colvin's name will be chiefly remembered in these provinces in connection with his water-supply schemes. His Honor has provided abundant water-supplies for the people, and now arrangements have to be made for the supply of food to them. But it is to be regretted that the cost of water works has proved a heavy drain on the resources of Municipal

COLONEL. August 24th, 1892.

Boards. The cost of the Allahabad works has exceeded the estimates by more than a lakh, which has reduced the Board to great straits. At Lucknow Rs. 10,000 were sanctioned for preliminary expenses. The amount has been spent, but no work has yet been done. The cost of the Lucknow water works has been estimated at 14 lakhs by Mr. Hughes, but Mr. Beresford thinks that 18 lakhs will be required.

VYÁPÁR HITAISHI. August 26th, 1892.

Water pipes, Benares.

14. The *Vyápár Hitaishi* (Benares), of the 26th August, regrets to notice that the water pipes are being laid just over the sewers at Benares, which is very disgusting to all classes of the community. Will people have to drink water which will be conveyed through such pipes?

HINDUSTÁNI. August 24th, 1892.

Proposal regarding the levy of a tax from legal practioners and dancing girls by the Municipal Board of Hardoi.

15. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 24th August, says that the octroi, being an indirect tax, is the least objectionable of municipal taxes and should not be replaced by a direct tax in any Municipality until it has been found to injure trade. But the Municipal Board of Hardoi, for reasons best known to itself, abolished the octroi duty, introducing a house tax and a license tax in its place. Again, at a special meeting held on 25th June last the Board resolved to levy a tax from legal practitioners and dancing girls from 1st October next. Setting aside the objectionable fact that advocates and vakíls have been classed with dancing girls, the proposed tax is opposed to the provisions of the Municipal Act. The trades and professions which can be taxed under that Act do not include literary professions such as that of vakíls. Moreover, the legal practitioners already pay several taxes. They have filed objections before the Deputy Commissioner, and it is to be hoped Government will never sanction such an objectionable tax.

Ditto.

Rules for the appointment of Police Sub-Inspectors in Bengal.

16. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 24th August, referring to the new rules framed by the Bengal Government for the appointment of Sub-Inspectors of Police and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of 17th idem, highly approves of the rules on the ground that they will attract educated and respectable men to the police service, and hopes that the Government of these provinces will be induced to make similar rules.

TÚTÍ-I-HIND. August 24th, 1892.

Destruction of the objectionable pamphlet published by the Revd. G. T. Williams of Rewari.

17. The *Túti-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 24th August, expresses satisfaction that the deputation from the Muhammadan community of Delhi to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb in connection with the objectionable pamphlet published by the Revd. G. T. Williams has been successful. His Honor has ordered all available copies of the book to be destroyed, for which Musalmáns should be thankful to him.

CAWNPORE GAZETTE. August 23rd, 1892.

Police inquiry into cases of robbery at Cawnpore noticed by the *Cawnpore Gazette*.

18. The *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 23rd August, referring to the cases of robbery and attempted robbery at Cawnpore noticed by the *Cawnpore Gazette*, of 23rd July (see para. 32, page 273, of the *Selections from Vernacular Newspapers* for week ending 27th July 1892), says that the editor was lately asked by the Kotwál who Lála Brij Mohan Lál and the old woman were. The required information being supplied by the editor, the Kotwál sent for and made inquiries from the Lála and the woman, who confirmed the statements of the *Cawnpore Gazette*. The Lála told the Kotwál that a bottle of liquor had been demanded from him by Raghubar Dayal, muharrir at the police station.

Ditto.

A woman run over and killed by the carriage of Babu Baldeo Prasád, Deputy Collector, Cawnpore.

19. The *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 23rd August, complains that an old woman was lately run over and killed by the carriage of Babu Baldeo Prasád, Deputy Collector, at Cawnpore, who was rashly driving at the time. Justice is anxiously awaited by the public.

20. The *Bhárat Jiwan* (Benares), of the 22nd August, says that a police constable has lately been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment by the Joint Magistrate of Benares, on the charge of having extorted a bribe of Rs. 2 from a woman. If some corrupt police officials were punished every day, such officials would mend their ways.

BHÁRAT JIWAN. August 22nd, 1892.

A corrupt police constable sentenced to two years' imprisonment at Benares.

III.—LEGISLATION.

21. The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 21st August, says that a clean town, a clean village, or a clean house is doubtless very agreeable to the sight. But nothing could be a greater mistake than to imagine that the health of the inhabitants of a place depends entirely upon the sanitary condition of that place. Men living in dirty places are to be found in tolerably good health. Any scheme regarding the introduction of sanitary reforms into villages would cause hardship to the rural population. Men who take a sufficient quantity of wholesome food every day generally enjoy good health, their strong constitutions being able to withstand any climatic influences. A large portion of the population in this country have been very ill-fed owing to the abnormal rise in prices, their health being much impaired in consequence. Under these circumstances, no amount of sanitary reform can check sickness until food-grains become cheaper and men have full meals.

OUDH AKHBÁR. August 21st, 1892.

Village Sanitation Bill.

22. The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 23rd and 24th August, refers to the trouble, expense, and loss to which villagers are at present exposed in getting their petty disputes settled by the regular civil courts situated at considerable distances from their houses, gives a brief history and the important provisions of the Village Courts Bill, and observes that the Local Government is entitled to the gratitude of the people for such a beneficial measure. If the men appointed to preside at the village courts conscientiously perform their duties, the new tribunals will prove a great boon to the rural population and give relief to the regular courts, enabling Government to make a reduction in the public expenditure. The measure will also tend to check the increase of hungry legal practitioners who encourage litigation from selfish motives.

HINDUSTÁN. August 23rd and 24th, 1892.

Village Courts Bill for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

23. The *Alam-i-Taswir* (Cawnpore), of the 16th August, adverting to the same Bill, observes that poor villagers will greatly benefit by the village courts, and that they should be grateful to Mr. Justice Mahmood, who earnestly pressed the necessity for the establishment of such tribunals on Government.

ÁLAM-I-TASWIR. August 16th, 1892.

The same.

IV.—RAILWAYS AND POST-OFFICE.

24. A correspondent of the *Mihr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 21st August, who lately had occasion to travel from Najibabad to Roorkee, complains that passengers were unable to get water at any station between Najibabad and Lhaksar and repeatedly asked for water at each station in vain. At Lhaksar the carriages were fearfully overcrowded, and in some compartments the number of passengers exceeded even 15, although the maximum number fixed is only 10. The inconvenience to which men were exposed from heat and overcrowding may be easily imagined. In the midst of all this overcrowding a servant of a railway contractor was comfortably seated alone in a compartment and prevented other men from entering his compartment with the assistance of the railway officials. The dismissal of the Muhammadan water carriers at the smaller stations on the Oudh and Rohilkhand line is a mistake. One Hindu water carrier cannot supply water to Muhammadan as well as Hindu passengers in a very limited time. There should be two water carriers even at the smaller stations, at least during the hot weather; and during the stay of a passenger train at a station water carriers should not be required to do any other work than that of supplying water to

MIHR-I-NIMROZ. August 21st, 1892.

Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

passengers. Overcrowding should be avoided by all means. Lhaksar is a junction station and some spare carriages must always be available there. Whenever room is found to be insufficient in a train, one or two more carriages should readily be added to it. The reduction of the menial establishment at the smaller stations from five to two is another serious mistake. The men have also to do the work of watch and ward. Lately some thieves forcibly effected an entrance into the Landhora station at night, the single watchman being easily overpowered. There should be at least four menial servants at each station.

HINDUSTÁN. August 25th, 1892.

Postal Department.

25. The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 25th August, represents the Postal Department as one of the most useful Departments established by the British Government in this country, and observes that the people cannot be sufficiently thankful to the Government for it. Referring to the value payable parcel system, the *Hindustán* says that when a man sends such a parcel he has not only to pay postage, but also the money-order commission on the value of the parcel in advance. But if the parcel is refused by the addressee, the commission is not returned to the sender. Hence in the case of a refused parcel the sender is unnecessarily burdened with the payment of commission. Again, the commission for money-orders not exceeding Rs. 10 is two annas. It would be well if the commission for money-orders not exceeding Rs. 5 were reduced to one anna.

ALWAQT. August 24th, 1892.

Commission for revenue money-orders and grant of refunds by Government offices through post-office.

26. The *Alwaqt* (Gorakhpur), of the 24th August, urges that revenue money-orders should be free from payment of commission or that at least the commission for such money-orders should be reduced. When refunds are due to any men from a Government office, the refunds had better be made by money-orders, inasmuch as men are at present exposed to great inconvenience in obtaining refunds.

V.—Local and Miscellaneous.

HINDUSTÁN. August 30th, 1892.

Beggars at the steam ferry, Gházipur.

27. The Gházipur correspondent of the *Hindustán* (Kálakankar), of the 30th August, complains that beggars, especially strong and ablebodied men among them, are a great public nuisance on the Kachahri Road and at the steam ferry in Gáhzipur. They worry people with their importunities and do not go away until something has been paid them. The Magistrate and the ferry officials should take steps to check the evil. At least beggars should be required to sit at a fixed place near the ferry and strictly forbidden to leave that place.

COLONEL. August 24th, 1892.

Non-payment of subscription for vernacular papers by the subscribers.

28. The *Colonel* (Moradabad), of the 24th August, contains a picture in which a punch, marked the *Colonel*, is represented as pulling a man by the ear who has not paid his subscription to the paper. (There are frequent complaints in newspapers regarding the non-payment of subscriptions by the subscribers.)

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